

SAW WEAK-MINDED CHILDREN BEATEN, KINGSBURY ADMITS

Charities Commissioner Delayed Action Eleven Months on Randall's Island.

MERCY PLEA BY CHILD.

Mayor Also Knew on Taking Office of Institution's Reputation.

Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury frankly admitted to-day he had personally seen feeble-minded children beaten by attendants in the New York City Hospital and Schools for Children on Randall's Island as far back as April of last year, and that for eleven months he did nothing to correct the conditions until he filed his charges against Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, superintendent of the institution, yesterday.

Mrs. Dunphy will be called on next Saturday to answer charges of inflicting corporal punishment on feeble-minded children; failure to safeguard against the spread of infectious diseases; failure to provide sufficient food for inmates, and failure to adopt and enforce proper regulations for fire protection.

It developed to-day that Mayor Mitchell was also aware of the conditions charged against the institution when he took office on Jan. 1, 1914.

Commissioner Kingsbury this afternoon suspended Mrs. Dunphy without pay, pending the outcome of the hearing beginning next Saturday. Mr. Kingsbury would not say who Mrs. Dunphy's successor would be, but intimated his selection probably would be Joseph Flick, Superintendent of the Farm Colony on Staten Island.

The publication of the charges against Mrs. Dunphy brought more than a hundred mothers of children, who they charged, had been badly treated at Randall's Island, to the offices of Commissioner Kingsbury this afternoon. Twenty-five of them were granted interviews with Commissioner Kingsbury, who stated, corroborated the charges already made against Mrs. Dunphy.

Commissioner Kingsbury acknowledged having heard of the report when he took office, fourteen months ago, but did not learn of the actual conditions on the island until he and Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty dropped in at the institution unexpectedly in April—more than three months after he had taken up his duties.

"It is true that we heard the screams of feeble-minded children as they were beaten by attendants," Commissioner Kingsbury admitted. "In fact we saw one case where a helpless child was being beaten by an attendant. The child, on its knees, threw up its hands and pleaded for mercy."

"Of course," he continued, "the attendant from continuing the beating."

"Were charges preferred against the attendant for violating the law in inflicting corporal punishment?" he was asked.

"Not by me," was the Commissioner's answer. "I don't recall what happened in that particular case, but I think the man is now out of the department. I don't take up such matters with subordinates, but report them to the superintendent."

"My idea at the time was to find out whether the things we saw on the island that day were individual cases or habitual offenses."

"But it's true that you took no action to remedy conditions until you preferred your charges against Mrs. Dunphy yesterday?"

"Action was delayed," Kingsbury declared, "because there was a large presumption in Mrs. Dunphy's favor. At the time the State Board of Charities had made reports favorable to the institution, it was charged also that a prejudice existed against Mrs. Dunphy, and, besides, she had been forty-seven years in the position."

The decision to plead not guilty was arrived at to-day before W. G. Kier and Simon O. Pollock, counsel for the accused Anarchists, went into conference with Judge Swann. They told the Judge they would prefer that the prisoners be not brought before him until arraigned.

It had been the belief of the Court that the men were to plead guilty at to-day's conference, and Judge Swann was prepared to act at once. In the event of a plea of guilty being entered he would have been ready to impose sentence.

The District Attorney's office says it is not the least disturbed at the attitude of counsel for the Anarchists, for Mr. Perkins is satisfied that the police have done their full duty. Nevertheless the decision of the Anarchists' lawyers to fight the case was somewhat of a surprise around the Criminal Court Building.

Enter the "Copperette" to Jolt Jersey Violators of Law With Night Stickette

But Will She Patrol a Beat? Miss Anita Grish of Jersey City, America's Only Poormistress, Doubts if Policewomen Will Supplant Men.

Can Do Splendid Work in Courts, Playgrounds and Parks—Take Graft? Well, if Men Accept Cigars and Drinks, Soda and Candy Might Tempt.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

And now it's the policewoman, the copperette, that's going to give the naughtiness of New Jersey its next jolt! Gov. Fielder has just signed the bill introduced by Senator Colgate, which authorizes the appointment of women police officers. Every municipality may appoint women as police guards, with the same rights and powers as policemen and other police officers.

According to the new law, the policewomen shall perform such police duty as the authority having charge of police matters shall direct, though physical examination and requirements may be waived. The law politely and discreetly evades the matter of police uniforms for women. Of course they will wear badges, and it has been hinted that the use of the night stick will come like second nature to the hand that wields the rolling pin.

Chicago and other hinterlands have tried the copperette and not found her wanting. But in the East she is still a novelty, and when I heard that Miss Anita Grish, Poormistress of Jersey City, was on the point of applying for a job as policewoman, I decided to ask her what she planned to accomplish in that position.

Police will have to do without Miss Grish.

Just at present, however, Miss Grish is convinced that it is better to be poormistress than policewoman. There is only one of her in the United States; why should she enter a more crowded profession? Then there are numerous and sundry Jersey politicians who for ten months or so did their little best to relieve her of her present job. Now that she has it double-riveted, is she to delight her foes by resigning?

Be it known, therefore, that the women's auxiliary of the New Jersey police force will have to get along without Miss Grish. But though she is not yet thirty she has done many sorts of civic and social work. Before accepting her present position she was probation officer, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, and officer in the Philadelphia State Home for Girls. Through her familiarity with public men and her well-equipped to what special ones can best be satisfied by women, and her notion of the policewoman's field is interesting.

"I do not believe women will ever be sent out to patrol the streets," she began, positively. "That seems to me out of the question, I could as soon imagine a man doing fancy work in the parlor as a woman patrolling a beat. Men are obviously better fitted for that sort of work and for handling desperate prisoners."

"A policewoman in Chicago was wounded the other day while making an arrest," I mentioned.

"Was she?" asked Miss Grish, with a perceptible wrinkling of her smooth brow. "I wouldn't like to be shot up. I've had words enough shot at me since I was in this office, but bullets would be worse."

Just here it may be as well to remark that Miss Grish totally upsets one's preconception of a woman office holder. There's nothing matronly or motherly or heavily serious about her. There's neither a gray hair nor a crow's-foot visible. There's just a small, well-rounded young woman, who has smooth black locks, eyes of laughing hazel and frankly feminine mannerisms. She possesses a happy play-by-play of expression—a smile, a shrug or lifted brows—and all the time I talked with her she was stroking her muff as if it were a pet kitten.

BELIEVES WOMEN WILL NEVER SUPPLANT MEN ON FORCE.

"Don't you believe in policewomen?" I asked. "Isn't there some work they can do better than men?"

"First of all, I want to say that I think our policemen are splendid," said Miss Grish earnestly. "I believe that we have some of the best in the world right here in Jersey City. I know how much help they have given this office. We make volunteer workers of them."

"Women will never supplant men on the police force. But I think women will do good work in the parks and playgrounds. Their first stations should be in such places. Women know how to manage children, and instinctively desire to protect them. They would keep order in the playgrounds and warn off marauders."

"In the parks, too, they could keep an eye on the young people and see that the lovelorn didn't go too far. The policemen are supposed to do that, of course, but I think a silly, rash girl might take a word of wise advice from a motherly policewoman when a male admonisher would only succeed in making her angry."

"It might be a good plan to have policewomen in the large railway stations, where unprotected girls are constantly arriving, although the Travellers Aid Society has regular agents to look after such girls. Women are already doing a good bit of police work, you see, although they have not had police power."

Then Miss Grish proved herself in complete agreement with City Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, who told me recently that "there ought to be a woman in every court in New York."



"Policewomen can do splendid work in the courts and in the care and supervision of women prisoners," she said with enthusiasm. "There ought to be a woman in every police court, to whom the women prisoners might tell their stories. She would also them up correctly, and she should remain near them while they are in court. We ought to have policewomen to escort women prisoners to and from the court and the prison. When delinquent girls are sent to the houses of probation policewomen, rather than men, should go with them."

WOULD HAVE WOMEN ON DETECTIVE FORCE.

"A certain number of the police detectives ought to be women. I have often had to do detective work for the judges of the criminal courts. I believe that women make admirable detectives, particularly in a case where women are involved, or where a report of conditions in a home is desired. Women see and note little things that men are likely to pass over, and they can usually tell whether a member of their sex is lying."

"Without police powers, I can find out what I want to know about the persons who come into this office," Miss Grish added with a smile. "The deserting husbands, the fathers who won't support their children and the abused wives tell their stories without compulsion if they are approached in the right manner."

"By the way, do you think policewomen could be approached as readily as policemen?" I asked.

"Maybe the policemen graft in New York, but ours don't," Miss Grish responded loyally. Then her eyes began to twinkle.

"Drinks and cigars are not the sort of graft that would appeal to a woman," she admitted. "But what if she were approached with an ice cream soda or a box of chocolates?"

Incidentally, the Poormistress has proved that she fulfills her duties without fear or favor. One of the reasons why the politicians do not love her is because she refuses to consider the finest sort of "pull" a mitigating circumstance in the case of a father who is evading the support of his child.

"Do you think policemen will object to policewomen?" I asked.

"Not a bit," she laughed. "Men are beginning to realize the value of women's co-operation. Women are not asking for these new positions of public responsibility so much as men are stepping forward and saying, 'Won't you please help us out?'"

"Then you think there will be many policewomen?"

"No, I don't," she exclaimed, disconcertingly. "The political officeholders made fuss enough when I took this job, and I don't know what they'll say to the idea of women on the police force. Anyway, I'm sure there won't be any women on beats."



MISS ANITA GRISH



THE WEATHER Forecast: Unsettled Tonight and Tomorrow; Probably Rain. NO SUNSHINE. But A GOOD Day for Sunshine BISCUITS

WHITMAN HERE TO AID FIGHT TO CUT BIG TAXES

Governor and City Officials Confer to Prevent Duplication of Institutions.

Gov. Whitman and Lieut. Gov. Schoonck came to New York to-day for a conference with city officials and bankers on financial affairs. The rising tax rate and the increasing expenditures of both State and city have become most vital questions of government.

"The chief aim," said the Governor, "is to bring about closer co-operation between State and city administrations in budgets. It will be necessary for the State to levy a direct tax to meet the burden of expensive government which is in no way responsible for the present conditions. It was an inheritance from previous Democratic administrations. The figures prove it."

"There is, I think, opportunity for considerable reduction in expenses in conduct of our State institutions. In some of them there may be found duplication of effort by State and city. That is not necessary and should be stopped."

"Whatever direct State tax is levied must be added to the city's own tax rate. I do not agree with those who say that the city is paying the larger part of the tax burden for the benefit of up-State."

"The City of New York participates in the benefits of the State's institutions. Its poor, its insane and its prisoners form a large part of the inmates of State institutions. It shares in the benefits of State government."

"Therefore, it is not correct to state that New York City pays 70 or 80 per cent of the taxes and gets nothing in return."

"But the main thing we seek is a reduction of taxes and that can be brought about by bringing the State and the city into co-operation in the management of budgets. If we think there is opportunity for each to make savings in expenditures and combinations in operations which will result in material decrease of costs."

"The direct State tax has been tentatively estimated at \$18,000,000. That is the maximum requirement. I hope that it can be greatly decreased, so that, instead of New York City hav-

Listen, You Gay Job Holders Court Says Boss Has Right To Ask What You Do Night

What Boss Has Right to Know! Where You Got It, If You Show for Work with a Headache. Whether Your Feet Hurt Because Tangled Too Much Last Night. How You Got That Black Eye and Skinned Your Knuckles. How Late You Stay Out When You Take Mabel to a Show.

Married men and women in this town who have a habit of spending their nights at tango parties or other gay places should watch their step! Their employers have a perfect right to know where and how they spend their evenings. Supreme Court Justice Lehman said so in a long, judicial edict handed down to-day. If you show up on the job with a headache, your boss has a right to know where you got it. If your feet ache from too much tangoing, it is his privilege to inquire into the matter. If you show up with a black eye, bruised nose or skinned knuckles it's not your own business exclusively. It's your boss's, too. In fact, anything that happens to you at night that might tend to make you half-hearted in your work in your boss's business as well as your own. This new code of business ethics has been compiled under Justice Lehman's decision in the case of Jacinto Costa, who, until Dec. 13 last, was a

junior assistant in the office of the corporation Counsel Frank J. Costa sued James E. Rogers, president of the Knickerbocker Hotel, for damages alleged to have resulted from Costa's forcible ejection from the hotel on a night in last November. Costa lost the suit in the Supreme Court and got into trouble again when an elevator train, Costa refused to resign and Mr. Polk dismissed him. The junior assistant then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement. In the decision by Justice Lehman, Costa is refused his old job, and the case then says:

"No careful private employer who retains in a trusted position a subordinate at night is of a character to trust that the subordinate is unwaveringly true. A discharge, under such circumstances, would be for cause, whether made by a private employer or a public officer."

"If necessary I should be willing to go so far as to hold that any employer who accepts a position, either public or private, is impliedly bound to conduct himself, even outside of business hours, as not to invite fair criticism of his employer for retaining him in that position."

ing to contribute \$14,000,000, its share will be \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000."

The Governor regards the passage of his tax commission reorganization bill as an important part of an efficient financial programme. He said that he felt assured of its passage with no important changes from the original draft.

Transfer of the Corporation Tax Bureau from the Comptroller's Department to the new State Tax Department, he said, would be done, despite Comptroller Travis's objections.

At to-day's conference were the Lieutenant Governor, Edward Schoonck, who lives in Syracuse and is familiar with up-State sentiment; Lawson Purdy, President of the New York City Tax Commission; representatives of the Comptroller's office and several leading bankers.

Apparently accidentally occurred while testing a gas administering apparatus, Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, a dentist, was found dead in his office at No. 468 Bloomfield Avenue, Manhattan, N. Y., this morning.

Miss Margaret McGee, his daughter, found the body lying face downward in an operating chair, the apparatus against the face and hands extended, as if he had made an effort to shut off the gas. The head was slightly out, and it is believed his head struck the chair when he fell as he was overcome.

County Physician James McGee's death was accidental.

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Bad Back Weather

The damp, raw chill of late winter and early spring is hard on the kidneys. Colds settle in the back and make it stiff, lame and sore.

Are you lame every morning? Do you have sharp twinges or dull aching in the back?

Any kidney weakness is too dangerous to neglect. It leads to chronic kidney trouble, and 100,000 people die in this country every year from the bad forms of kidney disease.

If your back is bad, the kidney action disordered or painful, if headaches, dizzy spells, nervous troubles and rheumatic attacks bother you, don't delay. Strengthen the weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Greater New York People Praise Doan's

Amsterdam Ave. (Manhattan)	E. 134th Street (Bronx)	Nostrand Ave. (Brooklyn)
John W. Bentley, 631 Amsterdam Ave., says: "My back pained severely and I had trouble from the kidney secretions. They caused me to get up from three to four times during the night on account of too frequent passages. This greatly broke my rest. I was also subject to dizziness and now and then my head ached as though it would split. I could notice a change for the better after I had taken a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills. I still use them whenever I feel any slight attack of the trouble, and I am always quickly benefited."	Mrs. F. P. Sargent, 533 E. 134th St., Bronx, says: "Rheumatic pains had been my great trouble. I always knew my kidneys were affected. Often my feet and limbs swelled as if I had dropped. The kidney secretions acted irregularly and I always felt worse in damp or wet weather. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me more good than any other medicine I had ever tried. Since then I have never hesitated to give them my praise; and I can still recommend them to other kidney sufferers."	H. Walters, 127 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, says: "Being in the open air and in draughts in the winter I blame for bringing on kidney trouble. My back hurt me so that I couldn't sit erect. The kidney secretions were highly colored and I had to get up several times at night to pass them. I suffered for nearly two years and that way I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills after I had tried a good many other medicines. My back feels good now, the pains in my limbs have gone, and the kidney secretions are more regular."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

For Sale by All Dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.